NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899. - COPYRIGHT. 1899. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

AIR POWER VS. MANHATTAN

CROKER WANTED TO HANG HIS PIPES ON THE ROAD'S STRUCTURE. Secotiations Broken Off-He Says It Was

When the Structure Was Condemned by the Health Board-Another Version-No. New Attack by Tammany-Complications. From THE EVENISH BUN of pesterden.

Mr. Groker is the head and front, apparentthe promotion in New York of Com-

present Air. with a view to the economical distribution compressed air for commercial purposes; that is to say, its employment as power either machinery or locomotive uses, he demandall of the Manhattan Elevated the right for one nired years to hang upon its structures in streets the pipes or conduits for the conspance of the compressed air at a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. For this right he named the price he would pay. It was Sidicion a year.

he Manhattan Company refused to accede. We are informed that it did so on the ground that it could not legally devote its structure to such uses; that the structure was unsuitable for such a purpose; that public opinion would uden,u it, and that the dangers of air under a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch were, for the present at least, insufficientunderstood

There should be no illusions as to the motives of the Park Department, the Health Board and Mr. Croker's other bureaus in their present proceedings, against the elevated rall-

Immediately after the publication of the article quoted above Mr. Croker visited the Hon. Augustus A. Van Wyck, counsel to the Auto-

Truck Company.
Mr. Van Wyck, when he was seen by a Sun reporter, after Mr. Croker's visit, listened to the reading of the article and said he would not be interviewed. He was only the counsel of the company. He advised that the proper officers of the company be seen.

"It site first I've heard of anything of the kind." said Mr. Van Wyck, as the reporter

was leaving his office. Mr. Croker was seen by the reporter. He said after he had read the article;

"All there is in that is that negotiations were going on between our lawyers and the lawyers of the other company in reference to putting up these pipes on the elevated struc-While the negotiations were going on the Health Board came out with a statement condemning the structure, and the negotiations fell through. I didn't know anything about the Health Board report at the time and would not have stopped it if I had known about it. If they can make any capital out of

that they are welcome to do so."

Mr. Croker was informed that Michael Kelly of District Assembly 49 and other alleged labor men had visited the Mayor and told him that they had a lot of complaints to make against the elevated roads and wanted a chance to make them.

That's it," said Mr. Croker. "Now, you see, that's the way the people feel. I hear it going up in the elevated railroad trains. They

see, that's the way the people feel. I hear it going up in the elevated railroad trains. They complain about the unhealthy cars, about the sold blasts that go through them and about the insanitary condition of the stations. The people want these things changed."

This was all Mr. Croker had to say. He,had no more details about the air ploes and the elevated structure to communicate.

This reporter visited the office of the Auto-Truck Company in the Postal Telegraph building, where he saw Aifred Hondley, the President of the company. Mr. Hoadley said that he knew nothing about the statement that the Auto-Truck Company wanted to hang its nipes to the elevated railroad structure, and he cutekly changed the subject thus:

"But about this compressed air at 2,000 rounds pressure being dangerous. It is a dry pressure and has no explosive effect. If it was a wet pressure it would be different." And Mr. Headley bowed the reporter from his office.—Mr. George J. Gould, the President of the Manhattan Elevated Hailroad, was not in the city yesterday and the other officials of the road would not dicuss its troubles with Tammany Hail. At the Mayor's office it was announced officially that Mayor Van Wyok has fixed Wednesday next. March I, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mayor's office, for hearing all persons in favor of or conceed to the ordinances requiring the elevated railway companies in the city of New York to place drip pans directly under their tracks throughout the entire length of their structures, and to compal such elevated railway companies in the porough of Manhattan to cause their cars to be operated on their tracks throughout the entire length of their structures, and to compal such elevated railway companies in the borough of Manhattan tracks not less than one train every five minutes during the entire day: and, as requested by the Mashattan Elevated Railway Company.
"Dean Siri. I am directed by the Mayor to Inform you that the has before him for his se-

"Affeed Skitt, Eng., Vice-President Manhattan Edwards
Railway Company.
"Dean Sin: I am directed by the Mayor to
inform you that he has before him for his action an ordinance requiring the elevated railways in the city of New York to place drip
ians directly under their tracks throughout
the entire length of their structures, and also
an ordinance to compel such elevated railway
companies in the borough of Manhattan to cause their cars to be operated on their tracks cause their cars to be operated on their tracks not less than one train every five minutes during the entire twenty-lour hours of each and every day. I am further directed to inform you that the Mayor has fixed Wednesday next, March I, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at this office, for hearing all persons in favor of or opposed to said ordinances. This notice is given to you in conformity with your request for an opportunity to be heard thereon. Very respectfully yours.

"ALFRED M. DOWNES.

Secretary to the Mayor."

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"Becretary to the Mayor."

Col. Michael C. Murphy, the President of the Board of Health, was unduly excited when The Bun reporter saw him. He had read in a paper that he was not thoroughly satisfied with the work of his own engineers who are examining the elevated railroad structure to show that it is not safe, and had determined on a personal investigation of the structure; that he got a stepladder and put it up in the middle of the street under the elevated (limbed to the top and himself watched the iron work as train after train rolled over it.

Col. Murphy said: "That is a base, slandermake it is a same standard in the face and angry clear through as he repeated the statement. It is a base where examining the railroad.

There were no further attacks on the Manhattan by any of the city departments yesterday. The fact that the elevated railroad commands in the borough of Brooklyn are included in the terms of the Tammany drio-pan ordinance may lead to some complications. The ordinace provides that drip mans shall be maded beneath the entire length of all the elevated railway structures in the city. As it was drawn by Borough President Coogan it was drawn by Borough President Coogan it was drawn by Borough President Coogan it was drawn by the Manhattan system, and the figure was made in the Council. Under the ordinance as it now reads it is possible that the New York Central Hallroad might be put to a good deal of inconvenience on account of its Park avenue trestle, and the five-minute religious politicians. The position in which the Brooklyn elevated roads will find themselves has, on the other hand, led to a good deal of Fessio.

These roads are in the hands of receivers.

Brooking clevated roads will find themselves that, on the other hand, led to a good deal of creating. These roads are in the hands of receivers, and they have never been as prosperous as the diamhattan Company. The expense of equipping the lines with drip pans would be a difficult one force the ordinance are interesting. It is agreed that if the ordinance is approved it is agreed that if the ordinance is approved it is agreed that if the ordinance is approved it is agreed that if the ordinance is approved it is said to be inferested in the reads indirectly and positive elevated roads. It was said yester and to be inferested in the roads indirectly and positive directly. Some of the Belmout money is also said to be inserted in the roads indirectly and positive directly. Some of the Belmout money is also said to be inserted in the roads indirectly and positive directly. Some of the Belmout money is also said to be inserted in the roads indirectly and positive directly. Some of the Belmout money is also said to be inserted in the roads indirectly and positive directly. Some of the Munhattan. Whether this was true or not was not learned, but the sairsady strained relations between the Brooking men and bear in the months of the Munhattan. Whether this was true or not was not learned, but the sirand strained or the Municipal Assembly and the Tammany men are nearer the breaking point than ever. The Brooking here and the training the first the meeting of the Cabinet Expenses Are Being Well Provided For.

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that in case the Brooklyn Democratic leaders who will be effected by the drip-pan ordinance counselled their followers to pursue an obstructionist policy they could make legislation of any kind exceedingly difficult.

A good deal of comment was caused when the drip-pan ordinance was passed in the Board of Alderman, Okie of the Nineteenth Assembly district, which railroaded it through Mr. Okie made several speeches explaining his vote, but he did not say that he had recently joined Mr. Oke's bemoratic Club, Mr. Okie's speeches were considered superfluous by some of the speciators. The Republicans in the Nineteenth district who voted for him are doing some thinking about him these days, too. days, too.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN INQUIBING ABOUND.
Five Brooklyn Aldermen who voted against the Tammany resonutions on Tuesday called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterilay and talked with him for an hour. When asked about the nature of the conference they said they wanted to find out how much of the fund appropriated for new pavement was to go to Brooklyn. The entire appropriation for new pavement in 1859, amounting to over \$1.700,000, has been held up by the Brooklyn Aldermen on the ground that even if they did approve of such a bend issue the amount sat aside for Brooklyn eould not be used under the law. Heretofore new pavements have been laid in Brooklyn by local assessment, and the Brooklyn Aldermen contend that the work cannot be done otherwise until legislation is had on the aubject. There are two bills now pending in the Legislature to allow new pavement in Brooklyn to be paid for out of city bonds. After the conference yesternay it was reported that the Mayor had agreed to approve any bill coming before him allowing the payment for new pavements in Brooklyn to be made from the proceeds of long-term bonds. BROOKLYN ALDERMEN INQUIRING ABOUND.

CROKER'S ABSOLUTE POWER.

Tammany and Manhattan Give Wheeler H.

Peckham a Text-He Suggests Jail. At a dinner of the City Club last night Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said among other things that "the men responsible for the present political corruption in this city should be in prison and not halled as they are as the great men of the community." Mr. Wheeler's subject was "Contributions to

Political Party Funds." He said in part: There are corporations which contribute to the funds of both parties so that the failure of one side will not leave them with the minority. These contributions are made for warding off attacks or for obtaining privileges that should never be granted. The corporations sav. substantially. 'We will bribe this or that party to make it give what we want,' and the inherent

make it give what we want, and the inherent selfishness and cowardice of the men who stand guard over these corporations is responsible for this giving and receiving.

"The corporation says to the party in power. To this thing or that thing for us and we will keep you in power. You may add names to your pay rolls and increase the salaries of your favorites. This has recently been done in this city.

"The corporation says to the party in power. 'If there is another corporation which will not stand and deliver we will give you the power to bring it to book.'

"Isn't it extraordinary that, aithough the cars on the elevated road have been running for twenty years, it has just been discovered that drip pans are needed? You and I, doubtless, have suffered from the drip all these years, but it has not failen on the devoted head of friend Croker until within a week or two.

"The organization now in control of this

"The organization now in control of this city is as absolute in its power as any dictator that ever ruled in this world. Within its own ranks are rules that no member dares

own ranks are rules that no member dares disobey.

"Taxes upon taxes shall you pay," it says to us. "Loan upon loan shall be increased."

"If there are two corporations holding street car franchises we will strike at the one of whose stock we are short for the benefit of the one of whose stock we are long.

"But we let these men go about as our neighbors and shake hands with them in the most friendly manner when every man of them should be in jail.

"You will never help this community so long as you recognize the successful rascal as entitled to your respect."

GRAND JURY AFTER GARDINER.

Want to Knew Why He Doesn't Try Homicide Cases the Courts Are Waiting For. The Grand Jury yesterday sent for District Attorney Gardiner to ask him why so many persons indicted for homicide had not been brought to trial promptly. The Grand Jurors wanted to know how a man indicted over a year ago could be so far neglected by the District Attorney's office as to have been almost forgotten. There was something wrong some-where, they believed, because it was known to some of the members of the Grand Jury that on various occasions the Judges of the General has been devoted to the freedom of this people. Sessions had been compelled to adjourn court within half an hour after opening because no cases had been put on the calendar as being

within half an hour after opening occause no cases had been put on the calendar as being ready for trial.

It was stated later in the day that Major Gardiner told the Grand Jury of the immense amount of work that had been done within the past year by the attachés of his office, and that he also produced records to show that the office had disr, sed of a tremendous number of cases. He was asked to explain why it was that the Judges of the General Sessions had ro murder cases to try while there were twenty-nine persons confined in the Tombs charged with homicide. He was asked to give his reason for putting all the homicide cases upon the calendar of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. He was told that the criminal branch of the Supreme Court could handle only about one murder trial in a week, and that, while this court had more business to attend to than it was possible to attend to, the Judges of the General Sessions were complaining of a lack of work.

After explaining a few matters. Mr. Gardiner

General Sessions were complaining of a face of work.

After explaining a few matters, Mr. Gardiner was instructed to appear before the Grand Jury again on Monday next. It is the intention of the Grand Jury to continue the investigation and to make inquiries into one of the special departments over which the District Attorney has control. In this case a charge of incompetency will probably be considered against a person removable by the District Attorney.

ANTI-QUAY MEN CHARGE BRIDERY.

Senator's Friends Say the Charges Are Made to Influence Public Opinion

HARRISHURO, Pa., Feb. 24.-The House dopted a resolution to-day to investigate bribery charges in connection with the Senatorial contest. Senator Quay's friends insist that the bribery stories were deliberately published on the eve of the trial to influence publie opinion and that the investigation these reports of bribery is part of the general anti-Quay campaign. Quay leaders say that the gossip of attempts at bribery has been heard in the hotel corridors and about the Capitol for several weeks, and that it will be difficult to convince fair-minded people that the springing of the charges at this particular juncture is not timed for its effect upon the conspiracy trials in Philadelphia. The published story gives no names, but it is to the effect that to certain members of the Legislature various sums were offered, ranging from \$250 to \$1,000, to move reconsideration of the vote by which the McCarrell jury bill was postponed until March 21. The story also intimates that money was offered for votes for Senator Quay.

Gen. W. H. Koontz, one of the anti-Quay leaders, offered a resolution for an investigating committee consisting of two Quay men, two Democrats, and one anti-Quay man, but it was opposed as a reflection upon the Speaker. After some discussion it was amended by giving the Speaker the right to name the committee. He will do so on Monday. ridors and about the Capitol for several

GEN.GOMEZENTERSHAVANA

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN MONOR OF THE CUBAN LEADER.

en. Ludlow and Thousands of Soldiers and Citizens Escorted Him-Reception at the Palace-Speech of Gen. Gomez-Cubans Highly Pleased-The Tramway Dispute. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

HAVANA, Feb. 24 -The demonstration here o-day in honor of Gen, Gomez, the old Cuban commander-in-chief, was an imposing spec

This morning after attending a banque riven to a thousand-reconcentrades at Marianno, he took an express train to El Cerro, t suburb of Havana, where he was welcomed by Gen. Ludlow and his staff and eight hundred Cuban cavalry and a thousand infantry.

After an exchange of salutations between the ffeers Gen. Gomez mounted a horse, and, with Gen. Ludlow on his right, and followed by his own staff and Gen. Ludlow's, he set out for Havana. The band of the Seventh United States. Cavalry, playing the Cuban national hymn, followed the staff officers. Behind the band was Company L of the Seventh Cavalry. and this was followed by Gen. Mavia Rodriguez with 23,000 Cuban soldiers, and the Cuban Generals Carrillo, Roloff, Sanguily, Hernandez and José Miguel Comez, Schind the military marched more than 20,000 civilians, representing the corporations, clubs and all ranks of people. There were more than a hundred thousand persons gathered along the streets through which the procession passed. The shouting and cheering for the old Cuban hero were deafening. The balconies of all the houses were decorated with Cuban and American flags, and flowers were thrown in front of Gen. Gomez by many women.

When the procession reached the Central Park a thousand firemen and 2,000 girls dressed in red, white and blue joined the marchers. The line of march from the park was Obispo street, passing under triumphal arches, to the Plaza de Armas, the square in front of the palace.

Gen. Gomez looked very old, small and thin, but he sat erect on his horse and saluted right and left in response to the wild welcoming of the crowd. He was dressed in a new uniform that vas presented to him last night at Marianao by a Spanish tailor. When he arrived near the Plaza ie Armas the spectators made a rush to get nearer to him, breaking through the police lines n their excitement. The police tried to push the crowd back, and in doing so one officer clubbed a man. The latter, who was close to ien. Gomez, appealed to him, showing the blood on his head. Gen. Gomez said: always for the people," and he requested that the police be withdrawn.

At the palace were the Mayor, Aldermen, the Cuban Assembly, Civil Governor Mora, Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, Gen. Ludlow and his staff. a great number of other American officers and many American civilians. Gen. Gomez had entered the paince he was greeted on behalf of the Cubans by Dr. Varela Zequeiza, who delivered a speech in which he reviewed the history of the revolution. He said that the revolution was the work of Marti and Gomez. The moment came when the awful crime of the Maine was committed. The horror of it shocked Washington. America extended her mighty arm, and her intervention, which began with the noble declaration that the United States would establish in Cuba a free and independent government, ended with the fall of Spain. Now Cubans ought to cooperate enthusiastically with the United States, putting aside all past ill feeling and divisions. Dr. Zequeiza concluded by saluting Gen. Gomez in the name of Havana, and offer ing the people co-operation in the final dis-

bandment of the Cuban Army. In reply, Geu. Gomez said: "When in war I dreamed of peace. I could not believe that the people of Havana would ever do me this extraordinary honor. I do not deserve it. I was born in San Domingo, but my heart is Cuban, and my life We have no rank here. We are all citizens. We worked to free Cuba, and 1 will continue the work until the country is reconstructed and absolute independence is finally established."

After his speech Gen, Gomez went to a balony of the palace to review the troops. Just at this time an American named McCarthy took an old picture of King Alfonso XII. which was at the end of the hall, where it had been forgotten, and placed it at the entrance of the palace, where everybody could see it. The Cubans indignantly protested, and some of them tried to kick the portrait. McCarthy crabbed one Cuban by the neck, and a fight ensued. A Cuban policeman named Pulgaron attempted to arrest McCarthy, but the latter fought him. Mayor Lacoste then intervened and ordered both McCarthy and Pulgaron to leave the palace. The picture was

The Cubans are highly pleased with Gen. Ludlow because he refused to have anything to do with arranging the programme for Gen. Gomez's reception, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the Cubans. He said that they could manage things as well as any other orderly, civilized people.

Gen. Brooks invited Gen. Gomez to take dinner with him at El Vedado, but Gen. Gomez could not get there in time owing to the fact that the people stopped him along the route every minute. Subsequently the two Generals had a cordial interview. There was a grand ball to-night in onor of Gen. Gomez at the Tacon Theatre Eight thousand persons were present.

Gen. Gomez was slightly ill after the excitement of the day, and begged Gen. Brooke to excuse him from a long interview until tomorrow. Gen. Gomez is physically worn out by the demonstration and old age. Gen. Brooke has issued a decree inviting the

provincial deputations to a banquet to-morrow at the Tacon Theatre. Covers will be laid for 300 persons. The directors of the Havana tramway

have appealed to the Judge of the distriet of El Cerro against the indictment against them decreed by the Judge of the Cathedral district on a charge of having sold the company's property through bribery. The Cerro Judge considered that a more serious crime than bribery had been committed and ordered the indictment of another member of the board for forgery. This director is Isidore Cano, a wealthy Havana merchant, who bought the company's property. The rep resentatives of the American syndicates who are fighting about the railroad property are trying to reach an agreement.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE TOWERS. Contract Awarded to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

The contract for the erection of the steel towers and end spans of the new East River Bridge has been awarded to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, whose bid of \$1.220,-230 was about \$10,000 higher than that of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. The contract was signed yesterday by the East River Bridge Commissioners. Commissioner Boyle said that the law did not compel them to award the con-tract to the lowest bidder, and that the work had been given to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company "for the best interests of the city." The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company is the Cooper-Hewitt Company.

GEN, EAGAN MAY NOT GET PAY.

No Authority in Law to Pay Salary to at Officer Suspended from Bank and Duty. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Army officers who

claim to have knowledge of the subject say that the Comptroller of the Treasury will deline to authorize the payment to Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, now under suspension from rank and duty, the salary of Commissary-General of Subsistence, amounting to \$5,500 a year. The question of the right of an arm; officer to draw his pay while under suspension from rank and duty has never been definitely decided legally. It was not disposed of in the case of Judge Advocate General Swalm, frequently cited as corresponding to that of Gen. Engan, because the sentence of Gen. Swaim said specifically that he was to receive half pay

during the term of his suspension. In reducing the sentence of Gen. Eagan from dismissal to six years' suspension President McKinley said nothing about the rate of pay Gen. Eagan was to receive during his enforced retirement, and it was generally accepted in military circles that he would get the full pay of his office. This opinion has changed in those quarters of the War Department where important military matters are discussed before being decided. It is said that there is no authority for the Secretary of War to sanction the payment of Gen. Eagan's salary and that when he next applies for his pay'the request will be refused on the ground that he is not an officer of the Government. This will take the question to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and some officers; who have examined statute books and military regulaions hold that no authority is contained in them for the payment of salary to an officer suspended from rank and duty.

AN IMPRESSIVE HOTEL THIEF.

Caught at the Waldorf with His Pockets Full of Plunder and Keys.

elderly and highly respectable looking hotel sneak was caught in the Waldorf-Astoria last night while he was engaged in looting the apartments of one of the guests. His pockets were full of plunder and he had keys enough to open half the rooms in the hotel. He said he was John Scott, a "farmer, of San Francisco." but refused to tell anything more of himself. While the police of the West. Thirtieth street station, where he was locked up, did not recognize him they are convinced that he is a professional crook of ability.

Scott's capture resulted from a call which Bernie Kirschbaum, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, paid to his flancée, Miss Bamberger who also lives at the hotel with her mother. Kirschbaum went up to the apartments of the Bambergers about 0:30 o'clock. There was a light inside, and he rapped several times, but ingat inside, and he rapped several times, but got no response. As he turned to go away he thought he heard a lock click. He rapped again, but still there was no answer. He became suspicious and had a chambermaid open the door with her basskey. As he steeped into the room he was faced by a tail distinguished-looking man with a white mustache and goates. The stronger was beautifully dressed in a frock suit and an air of dignity was given to him by his silk hat.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Kirschbaum.

"Oh, I've made a mistake," replied the man,
"Oh, I've made a mistake," replied the man,
"I've got into the wrong room, You'll pardon The got into the wrong room, you il paruon me, won't you?"

With that he threw something which he had in less hand behind him and started to go past Kirschbaum, but the latter grabbed him.

You stay here, he said. "I want to find out what you were loing inside."

The elderly man became indignant.

"Let me go, sir." he said. "You are extremely impudent. Take your hands off me."

The ine go, sir," he said. You are extremely impudent. Take your hands off me."

Then he began to struggle to free himself. Kirselbaum hung on and howled. In thirty seconds a dozen porters, messengers and hallboys aurrounded the struggling men. The office was notified that a fight was going on upstairs and reinforcements beaded by Detective Sullivan came up immediately.

Scott by this time had ceased to struggle. He was now vory cool, unconcerned and silent. He offered no more explanations. Investigation of the Bambergers' apartments showed that he had orened several trunks and rummaged through them. The article he had thrown behind him on Kirschbaum's appearance was a gold-mounted purse, a present from Kirschbaum to Miss Bamberger. As the Bambergers were not at home it could not be told whether they had lost any property. Scott had four large bunches of keys of all sizes and two purses filled with trunk and valise keys. He had three watches. One of them was a 'man's gold watch, very large. The others were ladies' watches, one silver and one gold. He had two strings of beads, a beetle pin set with three large rearls was found. To-day he will be taken to Police Haddunarters and all the thief catchers in town will be invited down to have a look at him.

At the Waldorf-Astoria it was said that Scott was not registered there. He had been seen, however, for several days standing about in the corridors, but his appearance was so resectable that no suspicions were aroused. Cant Price notified Chief Devery last night of Scott's arrest. The Chief, with Commissioner Abell, went to the Thirtieth street station, and with Price examined the man. They got nothing from him except that Scott was an assumed name.

KIPLING'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED.

Still the Physicians Reported His General Condition No Worse Yesterday.

The bulletin issued yesterday morning regarding the condition of Rudyard Kipling, who has inflammation of the lungs at the Hotel Grenoble, was less favorable than the one which preceded it. A strong point in the sick man's favor has been the fact that, up to the fourth day, only one lung had been affected. The physicians were hopeful of confining the

The physicians were hopeful of confining the inflammation to the right side. Yesterday's first bulletin, however, was to the effect that this had not been accomplished. The bulletin which was issued at 9 o'clock said:

"Mr. Kipling nassed a comfortable night. The lower part of the left lung is somewhat involved, but his general condition is not worse.

"E. G. Jankway.

At 3 o'clock in the aftermoon a second bulletin was issued, as follows:
"There has been no material change in Mr. Kipling's condition since morning."

The statement that Mr. Kipling is not worse is virtually an equivalent to saying that he is better, as the natural course of the disease, if not materially modified by the treatment, would leave him weaker each day. Naturally the spread of the inflammation to the left lung increases the anxiety of those interested and will necessitate a repetition of the primary treatment to some extent, but notwithstanding this the fair general condition of the extent makes the doctors hopeful. Mr. Kipling himself is in good spirits and speat half an hour yesterday in dictating private correspondence.

Two maids who took the two younger Kip-

Two maids who took the two younger Kip-Two maids who took the two younger Rivling children out for an airing in the Fark yesterday morning returned to the hotel in about
twenty minutes and complained that they had
been annoyed by a person with a camera, and
whojwas evidently in the employment of some
disreputable newspaper. This man stopped
them at the first corner from the hotel, and
when he failed to obtain an interview followed
the two maids and the baby carriages to take
snap shots. Josephine, the eldest child of the
Kiplings, is not yet entirely recovered from
the bronchitis with which all three children
have been sick since their acrival here.

At 10:30 o'clock last night this bulletin was
issued:

"Mr. Kipling, owing to the added inflamma-"Mr. Kipling, owing to the added inflammation and the continuation of the disease, is a little weaker, but otherwise as at last bulletin."

The physicians refused to say anything further, as they declared the bulletins would indicate the exact progress of the disease to any one who understood medicine at all. They intimated, however, that Mr. Kipling's condition was not such, at this stage of his illness, as it ordinarily is in cases where a fatal result is to be expected.

GIFT BY CLAUS SPRECKELS.

860,000 for a Music Stand in San Francisco

-Hopkins Art Institute Addition. San Francisco, Feb. 24.-It was announced day that the sugar millionaire, Claus Spreckels, would give \$60,000 for a music stand in Golden Gate Park. Edward F. Searles has given to the Hopkins Art Institute a new gallery which will cost about \$17,000. It is to be 150 by 40 feet, and will take the flace of the present porto-cochors and conservatory. Mr. Searles stipulates only that it shall be asbestos

DEWEY'S PUZZLING CABLE.

OFFICIALS DISAGREE AS TO WHY HE SENDS FOR THE OREGON.

Cabinet Officials Say That the Words "for Political Reasons" Mean That He Wants the Big Battleship for Its Moral Effect on the Rebels-Other Officials Contend That He Refers to Foreign Complications.

Washington Fab 24 - A talagram raceived at the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral Dewey at Manila has excited the greatest interest in official circles. It was a ery brief message, but the phraseology employed by the Admiral justified the significant nterpretation which was placed on it by many officials. The message, dated Manila, Feb. 24. was as follows:

"For political reasons, the Oregon should be

sent here at once." It was read at the Cabinet meeting and discussed at some length, and while the Cabinet officers do not disclose the details of the discussion, those who were seen by THE SUN reporter expressed the positive conviction that the "political reasons" to which Dewey refers did not concern any foreign interference, but that the term was used as a synonym of moral effect" in connection with the Filipine uprising.

The text of the message became public just before the Cabinet met and obtained genera circulation in official quarters while the Piesident and his advisers were holding their regular session. There appeared to be one view only held by those officials who cared to express an opinion. They interpreted the words "political reasons" to mean that the danger of foreign complications in the Philippines had been renewed. Naturally, the first thought of those who held that belief was that Germany was again showing a disposition to hamper the efforts of the American representatives at Manila to maintain the au thority of this Government. It was suggested by several officials that the

political reasons" requiring the presence of the Oregon at Manila may have arisen from a desire on the part of Germany or some other foreign Government, whose subjects have property interests in the Philippine capital. to land marines to guard the lives and belongings of those subjects. It is customary for the great Governments of the world to land armed forces at places in semicivilized countries, where the interests of citizens of those Governments are in danger, and also in countries where adequate protection to foreigners cannot be guaranteed by the constituted authority. Such landings have been made frequently by marines and bluejackets from United States warships in Central American and South American countries during political uprisings, and a force of marines from the cruiser Boston is now at Pekin guarding the United States Legation against any attack that may come from the revolutionary propaganda in China; but the United States would not permilt foreign warships to land marines or sallors at Manila, for the reason that such acquiescence would be a practical admission that this Government could not preserve lawand order and protect the interests of foreigners in the islands. An attempt to make such a landing against the wishes of the United States would very likely result in a conflict between the American fleet and the foreign ship or ships covering the attempt. This suggestion gained currency throughout the executive departments and the capital, and soon grew to be a full-fledged report that Germany had landed or would attempt to land marines at Manila against the protest of Ad-

miral Dewey.
A Cabinet officer to whom The Sun reporter talked about Dewey's telegram after the Cabinet meeting, expressed astonishment that the text of the message had become public propext of the message and become public property. "Not that I consider it of any importance," he said; "but that a wrong construction may be placed on the meaning of the words political reasons." At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was only one opinion held as to the meaning of the despatch. We all agreed that it meant that Admiral Dewey wanted the Oregon for the moral effect her presence would have on the Filipinos, and for no other reason. You can understand what an effect. nave on the ringines, and for he other rea-son. You can understand what an effect that great, massive battleship would have in

son. You can understand what an effect that great, massive battleship would have in calming the beligerent tendencies of the natives. They will realize when they see this wonderful floating structure that the United States are a powerful nation with unilmited means of suppressing the insurrection. The moral effect will be great. The Filipinos will understand that they cannot withstand such force. Admiral Dewey without doubt wants to make a display of the power of the United States Navy. There is nothing more in Dewey's telegram than that. He did not use the right words, that is all."

The reporter learned from a trustworthy and authoritative source that there had been nothing received by the Government to justify the suspicion that any foreign power contemplated doing anything in the Fhilippines that would be objectionable to the United States. It was pointed out that, in the absence of any knowledge on the part of the Government that there was danger of foreign compileations. Admiral Dewey would have explained what he meant by "political reasons." The State, War and Navy departments have not received a word, it was said, to give rise to a belief here that Germany or any other nation was contemplating any action in the Philippines distasteful to this country. It was suggested also that the expression, "Affairs more quiet," in another telegram received from Admiral Dewey to-day, was inconsistent with the opin-

word, it was said, to give rise to a belief here that Germany or any other nation was contemplating any action in the Philippines distasteful to this country. It was suggested also that the expression, "Affairs more quiet," in another telegram received from Admiral Dewey to-day, was inconsistent with the opinion that "political reasons" referred to foreign complications.

While these opinions are expressed by Cabinet offlegers, they are not shared by other officials. Admiral Dewey, it is contended by those holding the view opposed to that of the Cabinet, is a man who does not use words that do not convey his meaning. In saying that for "nolitical reasons" the Oregon should be sent to Manila at once, he did not mean that the big battisship was wanted because of the moral effect she would have on the natives. The Oregon is too big a ship to be of use in the lagoons and rivers that approach the present fighting line, and her big ginns are practically the same as those in the forward turret of the monitor Montercy, now at Manila. Those dissenting opinions are evidently shared pretty generally outside the Cabinet circle.

Secretary Long, when questioned about Dewey's despatch, made a statement that may be regarded as significant. He said that no inquiry had been sent to Admiral Dewey in regard to the meaning of his message, and that none would be sent, as the Administration thoroughly understood that Dewey meant that he would need the Oregon for the moral effect her presence would have on the Filipinos.

The Oregon arrived at the Navy Department to-day from the United States despatch agent at San Francisco, that all these are now well on their way to the Philippines. The despatch from San Francisco did not say that the Oregon was obliged to remain at Honolulu longer than would be necessary ordinarily to make repairs to her machinery, which will take about another month to complete. It was said at the Navy Department to-day from the United States despatch and her proposed from the thory which accompanied the Oregon f

"MANILA, Feb. 24.

"Seretary Navy, Washington:
"For political reasons Oregon should be sent here at once. DEWEY."

"Necretary Navy, Washington:
"MANILA, Feb. 24.
"Norktown arrived. Charleston and Petrel cruising around Philippine Islands. Affairs more quiet.

This, desputch was received. messages:

eruising around Thinpper Dewey."

More quiet.

This despatch was received from Capt. Barker of the Oregon, having been forwarded from San Francisco by the despatch agent. "Oregon arrived Hilo Feb. 4: Honolulu, Feb. 5. Scandia and Iris arrived Honolulu Feb. 12.

DREYFUS REVISION BILL.

The Committee of the French Senate Bec ommends That It Be Passed. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

Panis, Feb. 24.-The report of the Senate Committee on the Trial Revision bill bas been issued. It maintains that the inquiry has proved that the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation cannot decide the Dreyfus case with impartiality, in-asmuch as it has been invaded by passions. It declares that the bill is neither exceptional nor revolutionary. It is a measure of pacification and will restore concord. It rejects the supposition that the judgment of the assembled chambers would excite suspicion equally with that of the Criminal Chamber. On this point the report says:

"As it is bound to be the highest expression of justice everybody will be obliged to defer to it. Who could have the audacious temerity to question the authority attaching to the decisions of this supreme tribunal?"

The committee's vote in favor of the but was 5 to 4. The Senate has fixed Monday for the discussion of the report.

DUKE OF ORLEANS IN BELGIUM. He Has Been Asked to Leave That Country, and Will Go to Italy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.-It is understood that the Buke of Orleans, the French pretender, will leave here to-morrow for Turin owing to the Government's having intimated to him that his continued presence in Bolgium was likely o create difficulties with France.

M. De Favereau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies a rumor that France demanded the Duke's expulsion from Belgian territory.

SANTIAGO A BASEBALL TOWN. Four Thousand Spectators at the Second

Game of the Series Played There. Special Cuble Despatch to Two Sur. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 24.-Another game f baseball, the second in the tournament of the

Santiago Jockey Club which began here on Wednesday, was played to-day. It was between a Cuban nine and the club of the Santiago Athtic Association. It resulted in a score of 16 o 1 in favor of the Americans.

There is no doubt of the popularity of baseball here, nearly 4,000 persons attending today's game. Among the spectators were members of the best families of Santiago. The winners to-day will get an expensive cup as a rophy of their victory.

ADA REHAN TO LEAVE US?

Her Reported Engagement for a New Drury Lane Drama in London. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-It is announced that Miss Ada Hehan has been engaged to play the prinipal part in a new Drury Lane drama early in he autumn.

A SILVERITE NO LONGER.

Ex-Gov. Grant of Colorado Leaves the Bryan Camp and Becomes a Republican. DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.-The first noteworthy reak from the ranks of the Silver party in Colorado has been made by ex-Gov. James B. Grant, a lifelong Democrat, who announces in emphatic terms that he is no longer a supporter of Bryan or the free coinage of silver, and will hereafter train under the banner of William McKinley. Gov. Grant is at the head of the Omaha Grant Smelting Company, operating the largest smelting plant in the world.

GIRL BITTEN AT THE DOG SHOW,

Wanted a Big Wolfhound Detained for Observation, but Was Pacified. John Fish, a mason and builder, with offices at 1 Madison avenue and living at 355 West 122d street, drove to the West Thirtleth street police station last night accompanied by his daughter and son. He explained to Sergeant that his daughter had petted a big wolfhound at the Dog Show on Thursday night and had been bitten in the thumb of the right hand. Mr. Fish wanted to know if the dog could not be detained so that it could be watched, as his daughter feared hydrophobia.

The Sergeant told him that there was no legal way of detaining the dog and talked reasuringly to the young woman, telling her that she need not worry if she had had the wound cauterized. The girl seemed satisfied when she left the station. NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY EXPANDS.

\$59,000,000 Company. The National Steel Company, whose preiminary certificate of incorporation was flied on Feb. 8 last with a capital stock of \$100,000, filed a new certificate of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey yeaterday with a capital stock of \$59,000,000, of which \$27,000,000 is 7 per cent. preferred stock and \$32,000,000 is 7 per cent. preferred stock and \$52,00,000 common stock. The incorporators are James B. Bill and Frederick W. Garvin, both of this city, and Samuel H. Rundle of Danbury, Com. It was learned vesterday that the companies in the combination are the Ohio Steel Company of Youngstown, O.: Shenango Valley Steel Company of Newsatle, Pa.; Bellaire Steel Company of Bellaire, O.; Ætna-Standard Steel Company of Bridgewater, O., and the King, Gilbert and Warner companies of Columbus, O.

Jumps from \$100,000 Capital Stock to a

IRON COMBINATION IN FIRGINIA. its Promoters Expect to Command Low Freight Rates to the Atlantic.

Negotiations which have been in progress for some time by Moore & Schley were closed resterday for a combination of practically all the iron properties of southwest Virginia. A new corporation, to be known as the Virginia new corporation, to be known as the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, is to be formed, with \$10,000,000 capital, and with authority to issue an equal amount of first mortgage bonds. Those interested in the company-say that the district in which it will operate is at a point affording the lowest freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard of any of the iron-producing districts in the United States which can compete with it in cost of production, and that its product is equal in quality to any iron produced in the South.

SALT INTERESTS COMBINING. A New Company Trying to Control the In-

dustry in the East. Preparations have been completed for the organization under New Jersey laws of the National Sait Company, which will unite salt manufacturing plants representing 90 percent. of the product of this State of evaporated said from brine. The company expects later to purchase plants in Ohio and Michigan that will give to it a virtual monopoly of the commodity

in the East.

The company will have a capital of \$10,000.

A. S. White, President of the present National Salt Company of 26 Broadway, and yesterday that the new company did not intend to raise the price of salt, but would make its profits from economies.

KAISER WILHELM II. IN THE MUD. Stuck So Long That She Has to Postpone Her Sailing to Sunday.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Vilhelm II., which had been in dry dock at Erie Basin undergoing repairs, stuck in the and at the entrance to the dock just after leaving it yesterday morning. She Soated at high tide last night and steamed to her Ho-hoken pier. She was undamined. She was scheduled to sail to-day for Mediterranean ports, but will not be able to got away until to-

CHICAGO, Feb. 24. - Andrew Carnegie, through

his agent. H. N. Vanyoorhis of Pittsburg, has purchased the famous Donovan team of horses, wert and B. C. for \$4,500. The horses both have a record of 2:15 k, and are said to be the The best team that has been placed on sale in years.

PRICE TWO CENTS. MANILA QUIETING DOWN.

CONTINUED SEIRMISHING, THOUGH,

ON GEN. MACARTHUR'S FRONT. Business Proceeding as Usual and Confi-

dence Felt in American Ability to Maintain Order-Utah Battery Bombards a Church-Military Government at Hollo-Filipine Accounts of the Situation, Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN.

MANILA, Feb. 24-4:35 P. M.-Despite the excitement of the last two days, business is pro-ceeding as usual and there is general confi-

ence in the ability of the authorities to maintain order. The American women in the city were sent on board the transports in the bay for safety.

The sharpshooting which has been going on in various parts of the city has practically been topped, but there is continued skirmishing on Gen. MacArthur's front. One American was tilled and four were wounded this morning. The Church of San Francisco del Monte. which was used by the insurgents as a fort. and from which yesterday's attack upon the First South Dakota Infantry was made, was

A military government, similar to that of Manila, has been established at Iloilo. LONDON, Feb. 24 .- The Filipino agent in Lonion has communicated to the press the follow-

combarded by the Utah Battery this morning,

ing despatch: "Manila, Feb. 23 .- The Americans purchased the principal houses, cafés and warehouses on Escolta street and the insurgents set fire to them last evening. The Escolta, from the bridge to Santa Cruz, was burned, and blocks of houses on the parallel streets to the Binondo Church were aflame. When the firemen arrived the Filipinos cut their hose and fought desperately with the troops. The Filipinos also sent a large body of men to try to force an entrance to the old city gates, at the same time

caling the walls. "The Americans, fenring a confingration, signalled to the fleet for help, and twelve vessels began a bombardment, firing upon Tondo. Dulunbayan and Bilibit. The natives were fighting desperately everywhere, and there were many hand-to-hand conflicts. The Amercans retreated across the bridge up to Pasea. Magallenes and Calzadas in order to protect

the city.
"The Europeans met in private houses for self-defence, but they were respected when their servants declared that there were no Americans present. The Chinese were the principal victims. Fleeing from the natives to he Manila gates, they implored the Americans to protect them, but the Americans mistrusting them fired upon them, killing large numbers.

"Gen. Otis and the Yankee authorities, by not venturing outside the fortress, caused an unfavorable impression and much comment in Manila. The streets were patrolled, although the Tagalos were expelled days ago. Two flames extended their sinister reflections over the whole capital, giving the appearance of a flendish festival. The inhabitants passed s ghastly night. The Americans are universally cursed and execrated. "At daylight the fleet continued its work of

destruction, and marines disembarked on the beach a number of quick-firing guns. The troops then recrossed the river to protect the remaining houses at Binondo and Guiapo, At o'clock Gen. Otls, from the tower of the cathedral, viewed with a telescope the fire area surrounding the town. "There is an extreme scarcity of provisions.

The walls of the suburbs are placarded with signs saying: 'Death to the Yankees,' and 'Respect the foreigners,' The weather is very dry, and the river and brooks low; consequently there is a scarcity of water, and the beence of fire-fighting implements has increased the helplessness of the situation. "The insurgents threaten to wreck all of the

capital, not leaving a stone or brick within the radius of American control. The savage grandeur and heroism of Napoleon's expulsion from Moscow is being repeated in the far East. A. brave race are demanding their independence and their rights, although maligned and misrepresented. The Cuban horrors under the spaniards were nothing compared with thos of the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes."

MADRID, Feb. 24.-An official telegram reeived here to-day says that the insurgentaconinue to attack Manila, inflicting heavy losses

ipon the Americans. Washington, Feb. 24.—The War Department has received the following cable message: "Manila, Feb. 24.-Scandla arrived last light. On nights of 21st and 22d and yester-

day morning insurgent troops gained access to outskirts of city behind our lines. Many in hiding and about 1,000 intrenched themselves. Completely routed yesterday, with loss of killed and wounded about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss very slight. City quiet. Confidence restored. Business progressing. Otts."

The Scandia carried to Manila the Twentieth Infantry, Gen. Otis's old regiment, and considered to be one of the best organizations in the

HOSPITAL SHIP FROM MANIEA

The Zealandia Arrives with 300 Wounded and Convalescent Soldiers. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.-The transport Zealandia, with 300 wounded and convalescent

soldiers from Manila, arrived at 9 o'clock to-FOUND A FRENCHMAN TO FIT.

Sculptor Macmonnies Discovers a Saard Gallie Cop 6 Feet 4 Inches Tall. Frederick Macmonnies of Paris has sent this ommunication to Elijah R. Kennedy of Brook.

lyn in relation to the statue of the late Gen. John B. Woodward, which he is making for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences: "I have the statue of Gen. Woodward well started now. I experienced great difficulty in finding a man big enough to fit his clothes, inding a man big enough to fit his clothes, sent over by Gen. Woodward's brother. Host a good deal of time in this way and had a procession of models, all too small, coming to the studio. By the kind permission and interest of the Colonel of the Garde Republicaine, who gave me permission to have any of his men who would suit, I finally found several large enough, but not of the proper figure. At last I found the perfect fit in the police force, and now all is serene."

Lieu Woodward was of spare figure, but was 6 feet 4 inches tail.

tien. Woodward 6 feet 4 inches tall.

AVALANCHE REFEALS A MINE. Ten-Foot Copper Vein Discovered by the Fall of a Boulder in Utah.

COLOBADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 24.-An avalanche on the Lasal Mountain, near Park City, Utah, has uncovered a ten-foot copper vein assaying 20 per cent, copper and containing an eight-inch streak of glance assaying 70 per cent. metallic copper. L. C. Trenowith, who has been working some claims on the mountain, has been finding considerable float carrying 50 per ecut, copper, but he could not tocate the lead. A huge boulder, carried into the guich by the avalanche, broke, revealing rich copper values. The former site of the boulder was marked by the copper vein which had been incovered by the earth and showslide. Trenowith massed through here to-day in his way to New York to get capital to develop his strane by discovered mine.

Austrian Countess Sent to Jail. Tonoxto, Feb. 24.-At Berlin, Ont., to-day

udgment was given in the case of Adelevon Nebenau, who is an Austrian countess, and Herman Baiderhausen, her nephow, both charged with conspiracy to defraud the Merchants' Fire Insurance to unnany of Toronto. The accused were sentenced to two months in